

Dayan hurt by French attitude

PARIS, Aug. 18 (R). — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said in an interview published here today that France's present role in the Middle East was "purely negative" and warned it would lose all influence in the area unless it showed more understanding for Israel. Mr. Dayan told the weekly news magazine Paris Match France's lack of sympathy for the Israeli viewpoint was hurtful to him. "This is not just because of the Franco-Israeli common past, but also because we Israelis have so much sympathy for France, French culture, and for all the country stands for in our eyes."

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورديان تايمز رومانية سياسية تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الرأي"

Volume 2, Number 532

AMMAN, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1977 — RAMADAN 4, 1397

Price: 50 fils

Soviet-Yugoslav divisions continue as Tito winds up Moscow talks

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (R). — President Tito of Yugoslavia and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev ended two days of talks today agreeing to disagree on long-standing problems which divided their two communist nations, Yugoslav sources said.

They said the two leaders have failed to make progress on interparty differences, intensified recently by Soviet attacks on "Eurocommunism."

Tass news agency said the talks were held in a comradely atmosphere and concluded with agreement on a joint communiqué. This is due tomorrow, according to the Yugoslav sources, who added that international issues were also discussed.

President Tito, 85, made clear on his arrival last Tuesday that he would strongly reaffirm the right of each co-

munist party to chart its own course, free from the dictates of Moscow.

Mr. Brezhnev publicly pledged Soviet respect for this right, and for Yugoslav independence, at a Kremlin banquet in President Tito's honour. But he qualified his remarks with a reference to the need for international communist solidarity.

Independence from Moscow's line has been a subject of dispute between Moscow and Belgrade since Josef Stalin denounced President Tito's brand of communism almost 30 years ago.

It came to the fore again last November when Mr. Brezhnev, on a visit to Belgrade, was reported in the Yugoslav press to have put pressure on President Tito to move closer to the Soviet economic and political sphere.

Yugoslav fears were further

aroused by Soviet attacks on the liberal Eurocommunist doctrines of Spanish party leader Santiago Carrillo.

The criticism was ostensibly directed at Senor Carrillo personally, but the Yugoslav press leaped to defend other Eurocommunist parties, asserting their right to decide their own policies.

The joint communiqué on the Tito visit is expected to stress the extensive common ground between the two countries.

President Tito and Mr. Brezhnev, 15 years his junior, agree on many foreign policy questions.

Tass said both leaders were satisfied with the way discussions had gone. They discussed ways of increasing cooperation between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia and the communist parties of both countries, it said.

On international issues, Tass said they discussed the problems of curbing the arms race — presumably taking in the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation talks — and of eliminating "seats of tension."

During the talks Yugoslav sources said both the Middle East and the conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia were under review.

On the question of Moscow's relations with foreign communists, Tass said only that Presidents Tito and Brezhnev continued an exchange of views "on some issues of the international communist and working class movement."



FAREWELL — His Majesty King Hussein bids farewell Thursday to Crown Prince Hassan at Amman airport before departing for London. (JNA photo).

King Hussein arrives in London for short private visit

LONDON, Aug. 18 (Agencies). — King Hussein arrived here by air today on a private visit. British officials said so far there were no arrangements for him to see Prime Minister James Callaghan or Foreign Secretary David Owen to discuss Middle East developments and prospects for reconvening the Geneva conference.

King Hussein pays periodic private visits to Britain and invariably meets the prime minister and foreign secretary for talks.

The Jordanian monarch was welcomed at London airport by Lord Oram, a Lord-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth.

His Majesty is accompanied by Prince Ali, Princess Haya and his adopted daughter Abeer.

He is also accompanied by the Chief of the Royal Court, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, Minister at Court Amer Khamash and a number of military and civilian aides.

Crown Prince Hassan was earlier sworn in as Viceroy for the duration of His Majesty's stay abroad.

No prosecution for U.S. Budget Director

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (Agencies). — U.S. government investigators said today Budget Director Bert Lance's private financial affairs raised "unresolved questions" about acceptable banking practices.

But they said they had found no information warranting prosecution of Mr. Lance, who is a close friend of President Carter.

The comptroller of the currency reported to Congress today that he had found nothing illegal in the previous financial dealings of Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Comptroller John Heiman said in the report that Mr. Lance's financial transactions while president of the National Bank of Georgia "raise unresolved questions as to what constitutes acceptable banking practices."

The Senate Government Affairs committee, which released the report, announced it would hold public hearings on the affair beginning Sept. 7. Both the comptroller and Mr. Lance would testify, it said.

Mr. Heiman said in an accompanying letter that he had not yet completed his investigation in three areas, and committee Chairman Abraham Ribicoff asked that he do so before Sept. 7.

The report was requested by Senate Government Affairs co-

mmitee officials after hearings last month on a \$3.4 million loan obtained by Mr. Lance in 1976 from the First National Bank of Chicago.

The loan was taken out to pay off an earlier loan and to buy more stock in the National Bank of Georgia.

President Carter, a fellow Georgian who appointed Mr. Lance to his present post as Director of the White House Office of Management and Budget, had said he was sure Mr. Lance would offer to resign if the investigation revealed anything improper.

Today's report by the comptroller of the currency's office said Mr. Lance had not filled in certain forms which he should have completed while in banking.

Mr. Lance reiterated through a spokesman yesterday that he had committed no improprieties in his bank dealings prior to taking the federal post last January.

The spokesman, Mr. Robert Dietsch, said Mr. Lance told his staff he had done nothing improper and did not feel his ability to function as a public official had been compromised by disclosure of his private finances.

Mr. Dietsch quoted Mr. Lance as saying that if allegations alone could cripple a person, "we're in bad shape in this country."



VIGIL — Three West German plain clothes detectives keep watch on the house in Soltau Thursday where Mrs. Anneliese Kappeler, wife of former SS officer Herbert Kappeler lives. Mrs. Kappeler was rescued from a home hospital earlier this week. (AP wirephoto). (See story page 6).

Assassination bid on Spanish king, queen foiled in Majorca

MADRID, Aug. 18 (R). — Police today investigated an apparent assassination attempt on King Juan Carlos, Queen Sofia and Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez on the holiday island of Majorca.

Last night police found an explosive charge planted on a road only 200 metres from the summer palace of the royal couple.

The king, queen and Premier Suarez were due to travel over the road on their return from a sailing trip.

The explosive weighing about one kilo and equipped with a timing device, was of the type used by extreme leftwing guerrillas of Grapo (October first anti-fascist resistance groups), police said. The group has been held responsible for a string of bombs, kidnappings and

robberies over the past year.

In Madrid the government faced other challenges as striking bakers threatened indefinite stoppages.

The government took over 53 of the capital's 450 bakeries, and housewives queued at shops to snap up the first loaves produced.

The strike is in protest against the arrest of eight bakers, including the President of the National Bakers Association, who reduced the size of their loaves by a third because the government refused to let them increase prices.

The government said 70 per cent of the city's bread demand was expected to be met through the commandeered bakeries.

But as bakeries reopened,

rubbish piled up in Madrid, collectors went on strike to press for strict regulation of their working hours.

Police in Majorca investigating the bomb attempt watched the airport and harbours for suspects. Police were sent to check the whereabouts of known leftwing and rightwing extremists all over Spain.

The national news agency Cifra reported that navy frogmen checked the hulls of the king's yacht Fortuna and that of his father Don Juan de Borbon, during the night after a policeman noticed bubbles in the water.

The king's chief bodyguard watched the operation, which did not turn up anything unusual.

The explosive, in a container the size of a shoe box was found below an overhead pedestrian bridge about 50 metres from the Club De Mar yacht centre.

The royal couple and Senor Suarez had been sailing and were about to dock at the club last night when the dynamite was discovered. The route from the dock to the king's palace would have taken them along the road on which the explosive was planted.

Demolition experts defused the explosive charge and then blew it up in a deserted area outside Palma.

Senor Suarez said afterwards that groups involved in such acts were only excluding themselves from the mainstream of Spanish society. He later flew back to Madrid after his talks with the king on political matters.

In the sprawling black township of Soweto, outside Johannesburg, meanwhile, several thousand students continued a school boycott despite official threats to close down the schools if classes do not resume before Aug. 25.

Police made a number of arrests in Soweto today, bringing the total of blacks picked up this week to more than 200. Student organisations have blamed police action for the continuing boycott, aimed at protesting against the educational system.

Meanwhile it was announced here that Mr. Vorster and the nation's military chiefs recently paid a three-day visit to the northern Namibian operational area infiltrated by nationalist guerrillas.

An official communiqué said Mr. Vorster had visited for the first time the eastern Caprivi Strip, site of frequent nationalist infiltration from neighbouring Zambia.

U.S. statement says: W. Bank settlements illegal, harmful to peace efforts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (R). — The United States today called Israel's establishment of settlements in occupied territories illegal actions harmful to peace efforts.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, in a statement he described as cleared by the White House, also said the Israeli government's plan to extend government services to inhabitants of the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip was not helpful.

"At the same time, however, the action creates an impression of permanence of Israel's occupation of the lands which came under Israeli control as a result of the June 1967 war, which is not helpful."

"In this connection we have noted with regret the statement of the cabinet secretary announcing the decision that Israel cannot 'annex the land of Israel for the people since it already belongs to them,'" he added.

Cabinet secretary Aryeh Naor made that remark in reply to suggestions that the decision was a step towards annexation.

Spokesman Carter said both statements had been delivered personally to the Israeli Ambassador to Washington, Simcha Dinitz, by Under Secretary Philip Habib at the State Department today.

The U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Samuel Lewis, also conveyed American displeasure over the two matters to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Jerusalem today.

Official sources in Tel Aviv said the U.S. complaint appeared milder in tone than the one

made last month after a similar Israeli action.

The diplomatic sources said Mr. Lewis expressed American concern and disappointment that such a step should be taken when the United States was striving to bring Arabs and Israelis together in peace talks but said the U.S. message fell short of an official protest.

This latest move, coupled with the plan to spread Israeli-style social services into occupied Arab territory, has aroused intense suspicion that the right-wing Likud government is planning outright annexation of the lands captured in 1967.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met Soviet Ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin for almost two hours today to inform him of his recent 11-day Middle East trip.

Meanwhile United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim today expressed regret at Israel's decision to establish the three settlements and said he was "deeply concerned" at this latest development.

Britain today expressed concern about the Israeli government's decision. A Foreign Office spokesman, asked for comment told reporters: "We have noted with concern these new steps taken by the Israeli government. We wish to discuss the implications of this with the Israeli government and others, including our European community partners."

Britain, he said, urged all concerned to refrain from taking any action which might imperil prospects of Middle East



AFTER EXPLANATION — U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis leaves Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's office in West Jerusalem Thursday after seeking an explanation to Israel's decision to establish three new settlements in the occupied West Bank. (AP wirephoto).

peace negotiations.

In the only press comment to appear in Israel on the question of the settlements, the independent Maariv said:

"The Israeli government will have either to cease any settlement beyond the 'green line' or ignore condemnation from the American administration recently of every Israeli intention or move regarding settlements."

"The American stand on this issue is not new, and there had been protests about settlements established when the Labour alignment was in power."

"The Americans have opposed any change and construction in East Jerusalem, and see as illegal part of the newly-erected suburbs of Jerusalem."

"The American moves have an obvious target: to weaken settlement intentions by the Israeli government."

"The previous government made a habit of ignoring American protests whenever it thought the new settlements were essential to Israel's security. It can hardly be expected that the present government, which has explicitly declared its intention towards the West Bank, will act differently."

PLO adopts plan to escalate struggle

BEIRUT, Aug. 18 (R). — The Palestine Liberation Organisation said here today it had adopted a plan to escalate its armed struggle in Israeli-occupied territory.

The weekly PLO newspaper Falastin Al Thawra said the PLO Executive Committee adopted the plan yesterday because of persistent Israeli moves to annex occupied Arab land. The plan involved confronting Israel politically and militarily, especially by stepping up the armed struggle in occupied territory, Falastin Al Thawra said.

"Let us fire bullets from all the Arab fronts. Let the Palestinian revolution fight the Zionist enemy," the paper exhorted.

The meeting, under its chairman Mr. Yasser Arafat, also discussed Palestinian, Arab and international developments in the wake of the recent Middle Eastern tour of United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the paper said.

It considered reports from committee members who recently toured a number of Arab capitals, the paper added.

Meanwhile in Tel Aviv it was reported that police engineers

safely removed a small explosive device placed on the Tel Aviv to Jerusalem railway line near the Arab village of Batir on the outskirts of Jerusalem this morning.

The charge was found during a routine search of the line before the first train of the day passed by, police said.

In another development two children from the village of Yatta, near Jenin in the occupied West Bank, have been killed by a mine explosion, a military spokesman said in Tel Aviv.

Mr. Amouzegar took over

Premier Amouzegar presents new economic action plan boosting Iran's development

TEHRAN, Aug. 18 (AFP). — Iran's new Prime Minister Jamshid Amouzegar today presented parliament with an action plan designed to give a new boost to the country's social and economic development.

Mr. Amouzegar took over

ten days ago after the resignation of former Premier Abbas Ravaad, who had held the post for 12 years.

Despite \$20,000 million in annual oil revenues, Iran has been worried by a high inflation rate which threatens to reduce the effect of its economic expansion.

Mr. Amouzegar's programme called for a fight against price increases and the development of a realistic economic policy. The prime minister said he favoured a reasonable development rate, an active private sector, and a reduction of the dependence on oil revenues in the country's general development.

He also promised to solve two major problems, a housing crisis caused by excessive high rents, and the agricultural crisis.

The new prime minister, whose takeover was marked by a notable liberalisation of the Iranian press, said he would fight for the respect and freedom of expression. He also declared himself at war with corruption.

Setting the stage for his programme, the prime minister yesterday decreed a new more fair policy on land and apartment rents and forbade senior government officials having interests in the private sector.

France expels former CIA agent

PARIS, Aug. 18 (Agencies). — Philip Agee, the former American secret agent who is campaigning against the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), was today expelled from France on grounds that his presence could harm relations with friendly countries.

Mr. Agee, 41, had previously been ordered to leave Britain for unspecified activities described as prejudicial to national security.

He was detained by French police in the Channel port of Boulogne yesterday and escorted to the Interior Ministry today, the Interior Ministry said. He was told he had been barred from entering or residing in France.

A Ministry statement said: "This presence on French soil is judged undesirable because of his past activities and because of the consequences that certain of his present activities

are likely to have on the relations France maintains with certain friendly countries."

Mr. Agee, who had been in France for about three weeks, went to Boulogne to meet his wife Angela, who has continued to live in England.

American sources said the U.S. government had not put any pressure on France to expel Mr. Agee. An embassy spokesman said "as far as we know Mr. Agee is perfectly free to go back to the United States if he wants."

When he was expelled from Britain last November, Mr. Agee claimed the British government acted at the request of the U.S. but Home Secretary Merlyn Rees denied this.

Mr. Agee was a CIA Agent in South America in the 1960's and deeply embarrassed the agency by later publishing an account of its operations called "CIA Diary".

In his book, the former agent denounced the CIA as an instrument of U.S. imperialism whose undercover activity was directed at ensuring that regimes favourable to Washington held power in South America.

Since his expulsion from Britain Mr. Agee has been working in Holland, preparing another book about the CIA.

Official Belgian sources were silent today on the whereabouts of Mr. Agee.

Neither the Belgian Ministry of Justice nor the Belgian police service responsible for foreigners would confirm or deny that Mr. Agee had entered Belgium.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Managing Editor:

Jenab Tutunji

Deputy Managing Editor:

Bassam Bishuti

Editorial Staff:

Salem Nahhas

Chif Bale

Alan Martiny

Board of Directors:

Juma'a Hamad

Raja Elissa

Mohamad Amad

Mahmoud Al Kayed

Responsible Editor:

Mohamad Amad

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan.
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497

Meet urges tough stand on price violations

AMMAN (JNA). — Prime Minister Mudar Badran presided over a meeting at the Ministry of Supply Thursday to review the supply position in the kingdom.

Mr. Badran stressed the necessity to tighten supervision of prices and inflict severe penalties, including prison sentences, on all merchants who violate prices set by the ministry.

He also asked the ministry to contact the army concerning the supply of frozen chicken to be sold to the public at cost price.

Acting Minister of Supply Dr. Najmeddine Dajani stated that the ministry has increased the number of price supervisors and has started to ask military courts to pass prison sentences on persons violating its regulations, instead of imposing fines.



A raffle takes place at the Central Bank Thursday for the lucky winners of the right state development bonds. The raffle included 81 prizes worth JD 10,000.

Japanese firm wins contract to design dam

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (R). — A Japanese firm, Nippon Koei Co. Ltd., has won a one billion yen (JD 1.3 million) contract to design a dam and irrigation facilities along Wadi Al Arab river, the company announced here today.

It said the project will allow Jordan to produce 37,000 tons of grain, feed grain, fruit and vegetables a year from what is now a barren area.

Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund last month signed a 7.5 billion yen (JD 8.5 million) contract for the

project, costing 12 billion yen (JD 15 million), it said.

Designing the project is expected to take 18 months, after which the Japanese firm said it would seek tenders for building the dam.

The terms of the fund's loan ruled out tenders from American and European companies, it added.

The 54-metre dam, due for completion in 1981, will store 12 million cubic metres of water to irrigate 12,500 dunums of land.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL DUSTOUR, on Thursday, commended the Arab League's call on its members to form a permanent force to safeguard the security of the Red Sea in view of the dangers surrounding the area, especially that of Zionist designs. Even if the size of the force, as envisaged by the league, is small it can at least be the nucleus of a larger Arab striking-force which can be equipped and ready to work in this and other sensitive areas of the Arab World. In addition, an Arab security force could be the first step towards fulfilling one of the dearest wishes of every Arab, the formation of the "Unified Arab Army".

AL SHA'B commented on the Israeli refusal to accept an amended United Nations' Resolution 242, as the Palestine Liberation Organisation proposes. Israel says that U.S. President Carter has pledged, to Premier Menachem Begin, that his country will oppose any modification of the resolution. President Carter is, of course, free to undertake such commitments but he must also be committed "in principle" and in accordance with moral considerations." Resolution 242

cannot be interpreted in favour of one of the parties to the conflict at the expense of the other. Resolution 242 does not permit Israel to "annex" the West Bank and the Gaza Strip so that if President Carter is committed to abide by this resolution his commitment should also show itself in a condemnation of recent Israeli actions.

AL AKHBAR wondered whether the coming to power of Premier Begin was a coincidence and a surprise. Many scandals were published in Israel in the period previous to May's election all of which served to "denude" then then-ruling Labour Party and give it an image of corruption and incompetence. Further, the split in the Labour bloc which Prof. Yigael Yadin effected by the refusal of his American-oriented Democratic Movement for Change to endorse the Labourites caused these to lose all possible hope of having a majority of seats in the new Knesset. The Israeli state is absolutely dependent on the United States -- militarily and economically. Those who possess the power are able to determine, according to will, the political conditions shall be like.

7,000 companies work here

AMMAN (JNA). — The number of companies registered in the first half of the year reached 785 with a total capital of JD 26,395,000, sources at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce said Wednesday.

Their capital increased to JD 72 million over the same period, sources added.

The total number of companies working in Jordan has now reached 7,105 with a total capital of JD 337,776,000.

Exports increase

Exports to Arab countries in February reached JD 2,530,000 compared to JD 1,524,000 in February 1976.

Imports from Arab countries totalled JD 1,769,000 and JD 2,737,000 over the same period, according to a Department of Statistics bulletin.

The percentage of exports to Arab countries now equals 49 per cent of its total exports.

Arab countries importing from Jordan include Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Egypt, Bahrain, Qatar, Sudan, Abu Dhabi and Oman.

Red sign will now top taxis

AMMAN (JNA). — The Traffic Department, in cooperation with the Taxi Owners Union, has decided to use a red sign on top of taxis in Amman, instead of the present yellow sign. The step will take effect next week.

The word Amman will be written in red on both sides of the taxi, to differentiate it from taxis in other governorates.

NATIONAL NOTES

AMMAN. — The Department of Social Affairs has prepared a working paper on the services and activities of the Social Affairs Department in Irbid. It will be presented for discussion at a seminar on municipal affairs to be held in Irbid next month.

AMMAN. — The Director General of the Public Security Department, Maj.-Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat, Thursday presided over a public security meeting. Security problems and affairs related to public security personnel came under discussion.

AMMAN. — Civil Defence Director General Maj.-Gen. Khaled Tarawneh received the Swiss ambassador to Jordan Thursday.

AMMAN. — President of the German-Jordanian Friendship Society Kurt Uiblein visited the Jordan News Agency Thursday, where he was briefed by Director General Youssuf Abu Lail about the agency's activities.

AMMAN. — The Cabinet Wednesday appointed Mr. Sameeh Al Faraj mayor of Madaba.

AMMAN. — The Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kamal Hmud, Wednesday received Syrian Ambassador Abdul Karim Sabagh, who handed him the text of the official Syrian declaration following the recent Israeli steps to annex the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

AMMAN. — The Director of Protocol at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Zaki Al Qusous, Wednesday decorated the Yugoslav ambassador to Jordan with the Independence Decoration of the First Order at the end of his mission here.

Specially for the feast and the end of the 1976-77 season, we announce a grand sale of wallpaper and ceiling decorations.

Unbelievably low prices.

Saturday Aug. 20 until Thursday Sept. 1.

In Al Mtran street, near Jabal Amman's water tower.

Zeinah Building near the no. 2 service route.

Office hours : 8 a.m. until 8.30 p.m.

Economic necessity, and a touch of egalitarianism, colour attempt to liberate women from clutches of highly paternalistic society

By Ramal G. Khouri
Special to the Jordan Times

Though Jordan's new Department of Women's Affairs has set for itself some very ambitious and far-ranging goals, it has also come up with a list of priority activities that will get immediate attention during the coming year. The Director of the department, Mrs. In'am Mufti, spoke to the Jordan Times here in a lengthy interview this week about those priorities, and about the overall approach of the Department of Women's Affairs.

The impetus to set up this department has clearly come from Jordan's pressing labour needs, and the litmus test for the department, in many ways, will be how effectively it can raise the contribution of women to economic activity and social development in the nation as a whole.

But if labour and economic productivity are the cutting edges of this effort, it is not totally devoid of egalitarian impulses. There have always been stirrings in Jordan to grant women social, legal and economic equality with men, and in a heavily paternalistic society such as this one -- or all Arab societies, for that matter -- the attempt to bring more women into the economic picture will necessarily have deep and turbulent ramifications for the general social fabric that is so rigidly woven around the privileged role of the Jordanian male.

If women are to be brought into the economy on a significant scale, they will require the education and technical skills that their male colleagues have, and it will be impossible to ask women to become economically more enlightened without also expecting them to ask for the social liberties that will necessarily come with education and economic independence on a large scale.

Two roles for women

This is a point well appreciated by the Department of Women's Affairs, and Mrs. Mufti treats it with a nationalism that seems appropriate for this country at this time. She says, in fact, that her department has two simultaneous missions -- to raise the contribution of women in economic activity, and to raise the proficiency of women in running their homes and raising the generations of the future.

Thus the emerging women's movement in Jordan, if we can give it such a generic name, is significantly different from its counterparts in the Western world. It is a cornerstone of the new women's department's approach here that a woman will remain in charge of running the home and raising the children -- her established role in Arab societies.

But this does not mean that a woman should do this and nothing else, or that home-making and child-rearing should necessarily occupy a woman's full day.

Mrs. Mufti is emphatic about this: "Our view of a woman's emancipation differs from the established view in the West. We want to maintain the constructive values of our family life, and it is the accepted situation in the Arab World that the woman is primarily responsible for the home.

But, within this context, we would like fathers to take a more active role in raising the children, and one of the ways we may be able to encourage things like this is through television shows aimed at the entire family, instead of only at children or mothers. The education of the entire family makes family life easier on the mother. We are interested primarily in upgrading the mother's abilities as a home-maker and child-rearer, and simultaneously offering a woman the abilities and skills to develop a career if she should so wish to become a productive member of the community and the nation's economy.

"The main reason for our programmes is the shortage of labour and the need to tap this vast pool of female economic potential. But this opens opportunities for all women. The wheels of development are spinning very quickly, and whether they like it or

not, they will be responsible for the home. lies where only the father works, and where the family's income has been stretched to its limits because of inflation. She thinks economic pressures on families may play a major role in changing attitudes: A woman with a skill who can find work quickly and bring in an additional income to the household will be looked upon differently by the entire family. Where in many families it may have been considered improper for a woman to work, today in some cases it may be a necessity that she does work to augment the family's income.

The task before the new Department of Women's Affairs is rather awesome, but the action-oriented Mrs. Mufti has come up with something of an overall plan for her department -- not surprising for a plan-conscious nation such as Jordan.

Her immediate priorities, she said, are three-fold.

First, she will select about



"Our view of a woman's emancipation differs from the established view in the West. We want to maintain the constructive values of our family life, and it is the accepted situation in the Arab World that the woman is primarily responsible for the home." -- Mrs. In'am Mufti.

30 people from the private sector and government agencies -- "key people" she calls them -- who will oversee the application and implementation of programmes to serve women throughout the country and in all fields. These people will take a specially-arranged intensive management course here in Amman, and will oversee women's programmes while in their normal public or private sector jobs.

Second, about 25 people will be selected to act as teachers and instructors for some of the community centres that will be established throughout the country to cater for women's personal, educational and vocational needs. These teachers will undergo training in such fields as health, nutrition, literacy education, family welfare and planning, civics and general education, and in turn they will work on the village, community or neighbourhood level to help establish community centres with their own indigenous leaders and instructors.

Third, intensive and in-service training courses will be set up to turn out qualified people to run the series of nurseries, kindergartens and day-care centres that will spring up throughout the country. Priority will be given to setting up nurseries in the homes of women who would be willing to take in children for the day, and nurseries that would be tied to schools or social welfare centres that already exist.

Self-esteem

This approach is dictated by the pivotal belief that the most pressing task is to enable women to learn skills that can bring them immediate employment, income -- and new kinds of self-esteem. Mrs. Mufti explains: "The

start of a woman's emancipation comes with her being economically independent. If a woman learns a skill and starts working and earning money, she feels more secure and self-assured. She develops a new faith in herself. She helps her husband with the family's income. And she does not necessarily have to go to work in a factory or an office. Many of the skills we would like women to learn would allow them to work at home, and on a part-time or seasonal basis. But training in a skill is the core of what we want to accomplish."

This training will take place, to begin with, in a series of five community centres that will be established in the Jordan Valley, Dhibban (near Kerak), Allan (near Salt), Zarqa and either Aqaba or Ma'an. These sites have been chosen because buildings for the centres already exist, and so programmes can be set up quickly.

Eventually, tens or even hundreds of such centres will come into being throughout the country, concentrating in the first stages on rural areas and densely-populated urban centres, where medium-income or lower-income families dominate.

Mrs. Mufti hopes these centres will be created by local women themselves, with the Department of Women's Affairs helping initially by providing materials or instructors, or technical expertise in fields such as literacy education or health and nutrition.

The centres will incorporate day-care centres of nurseries where mothers can bring their children while they participate in the centre's programmes.

The centres will gear their technical or vocational instruction towards local industries and employment opportunities. If a clothing industry is in the neighbourhood or village, training in this field would open up immediate employment prospects for the local women, and in many cases the women could arrange to do work in their own homes, especially in such traditional women's fields as sewing, embroidery or handicrafts.

More sophisticated production and marketing techniques could quickly evolve. For example, specialist clothing designers could work with some of the women in these centres to design, produce and sell a special line of clothing, perhaps based on local cloth or traditional Arab designs. Some products could be specially made for export, or for tourist sales, as well as for the local market.

Agricultural industries will also play a large role here, especially in the rural areas. Simultaneously with this kind of vocational training, the community centres would provide instruction in areas that allow women to be better home-makers, such as health, nutrition or family planning and welfare.

Literacy training will be a constant concern, as the literacy rate among women in Jordan is much higher than among men.

No preaching

Working through these community centres, Mrs. Mufti believes Jordan can develop a "new leadership" of indigenous women who would be most active and effective on a local, and even on a neighbourhood level.

She is emphatic that the desire to raise the general welfare of Jordanian women cannot be dictated from Amman: "We are keen to develop women's groups in rural and high-density urban areas, and to develop local women's leaderships. There are natural outstanding women's leaders in every community, and we

would like to help them start organisations and groups that would enable them to meet their own special needs.

"In the past, extension services provided from Amman have always failed because young girls would go out to the villages and preach to the women about how they should raise their children. That does not work. We will have no preaching and no lectures by young girls dressed in pants and short-sleeved blouses. We will be sensitive and avoid an over-bearing approach. We will have to depend heavily on existing women's groups, and encouraging the development of new groups and new leaders among grass-roots organisations."

This approach will be applied by the Department of Women's Affairs in the rural and poorer urban areas, but at the same time efforts will be made to look to the needs of women who are already working, most of whom are in the larger urban centres.

Nursery centres would allow many mothers to work outside their homes if they so wish, and over the longer term these kinds of centres will be established in schools, factories and offices.

One of the key areas that will be tackled by the new department is that of vocational training, especially in opening up training opportunities to more young girls.

Mrs. Mufti would also like to see the establishment of new vocational training schemes geared to middle-aged housewives, and not only for high-school graduates.

As an example of what can be done, she points out that several skilled women weavers in Jordan could set up a special course to teach weaving to other women who could then start working at home. A new industry would be established, drawing upon female labour that has been untapped and dormant until now.

Such institutions as the Education Ministry and the new Vocational Training Corporation will be prodded and encouraged to open training fields for women in non-traditional areas, such as electronics or medicine. And Mrs. Mufti would also like to see vocational training programmes geared to meet the needs of women who

would like to resume work after an absence from the labour force of several years, as well as programmes that would allow working women to upgrade their skills or acquire new proficiencies.

Watchdog agency

She explains that her department will act as a sort of watchdog agency, coordinating among different private and government bodies and overseeing the proper application of programmes specifically designed to open new opportunities to Jordan's women.

Part of this job will be to see that proper counselling services are available for young girls, and that schoolbooks with especially rigid stereotyping of male and female roles are changed or dropped altogether.

It will also be an aim of the new department to encourage women to enter into non-traditional professions. The new two-year Amman community college that will open its doors next year, for example, will start offering courses for draftswomen, and, after a few years, courses in such fields as physiotherapy, X-ray technology, printing and radio and television.

Mrs. Mufti also wants to make sure that women are represented on the higher policy-making bodies of Jordanian institutions, especially such key institutions as the vocational training organisations and the colleges and universities.

She thinks the combination of established grass-roots work by women's groups in Jordan and the new impetus to improve women's opportunities that has the special backing of Crown Prince Hassan makes the battle for women's rights in Jordan rather unloose. Mrs. Mufti says: "We have forces working from both ways here, from the bottom and from the top. The women's groups have been working for years, and the summit of Crown Prince Hassan is a very big help. He knows the real development in Jordan is difficult without the nation's women playing their full role. I think we will be able to achieve things much quicker than happens in other countries."



Jordan's women: A change from relatively unproductive rural work to the vital job of bringing up the country's children as they too can participate in the development process.



What future for Cyprus without Makarios ?

My M. A. Ramsay

LONDON (Gemini) — The Cypriot saying that "everywhere else the past is the past, but here the past is the present" could not be further from the truth in explaining the political situation created by the death of the President of Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios.

The past politics of the island are suddenly looming very large indeed upon the shoulders of those trying to ensure a smooth succession to the presidency.

The death of Makarios at least solved one problem that had faced Cyprus: The concentration of ecclesiastical and civil powers in the hands of one man. This is not likely to be repeated.

Until new elections can take place, Senior Bishop Chrysostomos of Paphos has been appointed as head of the autocephalous Orthodox Church of Cyprus.

Cyprus could now enter a period in which the Greek Orthodox Church, although continuing to play a major role in Cypriot life, will have its authority directed more and more towards spiritual as opposed to temporal matters of state.

This could make things easier for the Turkish side whose leader, Rauf Denktaş, often voiced his displeasure at having to deal with Makarios both as a man of Church and state.

If the problem of Church succession is smoothly solved, that of a political successor to Makarios is causing wide-spread fear and alarm, more often internationally than in Cyprus.

This alarm seems to stem from the suggestion that the newly-elected president would not be able to fill satisfactorily the vacuum created by the archbishop's death and as a result inter-Greek fratricidal strife would break out or the Greek-Turkish dialogue for the permanent settlement of the Cyprus problem would be shelved indefinitely.

Things have not been made that much easier on the island itself by the fact that Makarios, true to his nature, and up to the end, never really made it explicit whom he favoured to be his political successor.

Given the multiplicity of parties and passions on the island, this is not so surprising. Makarios in his lifetime survived four assassination at-

tempts, mostly by right-wingers who thought that he was back-treading on his earlier pre-independence promises of Enosis, or union with Greece. After the 1974 invasion of Cyprus by Turkey, many left-wingers were becoming increasingly disillusioned that Makarios' policy of a "peaceful dialogue" through the good offices of third parties was leading nowhere and that only "mass armed" struggle could "liberate" Cyprus.

Although his most recent public statements seemed to echo the latter viewpoint (in fact Makarios openly blamed the Western powers of foreknowledge of the coup and invasion) yet Makarios chose Tassos Papadopoulos, an ex-SOKA fighter to lead the inter-communal talks with Mr. Denktaş.

This reflected the president's ability to walk the political tight-rope and draw upon his undoubted personal appeal and charisma to help him stay in power.

The most recent statements coming out of Nicosia by all leading parties and figures in the political arena are stressing the need for "national unity" in Cyprus' hour of need.

Yet while all indications seem to point to the fact that the mechanics of the elections themselves will be held peacefully, no doubt under the watchful eye of the national guard who would like to redeem themselves of the 1974 coup stigma, yet the political struggle for leadership will be intense and will have Cypriot as well as international repercussions.

The policies advocated by the new leader could well set off a train of motions that involves Greece, Turkey and the superpowers.

Basically, on the so-called "right" of Cypriot politics, stands Glafkos Clerides, a lawyer by training, and leader of the newly formed Democratic Rally Party, which did so badly during the last House of Representatives elections. In personal terms, Mr. Clerides is well liked by members of the international community and with business leaders.

It is said that he gets along fine with Mr. Denktaş, but while President Makarios' personal magnetism put him above the need to have a political party dedicated to supporting him, Clerides, if he were to enter the political battle for the presidency, would find it

that much more difficult to work with a House of Representatives which did not have one single member of his party.

For the "right" the question remains of choosing some well respected and internationally known figures from among the ranks. The names proposed are those of businessman Paschalis Paschalides, 49, and 42-year-old Tassos Papadopoulos.

Mr. Papadopoulos is the better bet being well-known locally and having considerable negotiating experience in his capacity as head of the Greek-Cypriot delegation on various missions abroad. The fact that he was an ex-SOKA man would put him in good stead with right-wingers, while, the left, although not too enthusiastic, have been pleased with his negotiating performances with the Turks.

Of all the possible candidates for the presidency, the best known and loved locally is the acting-President, Spyros Kyprianou. He rose to fame after Cyprus' independence when he represented his country with some distinction and eloquence at the United Nations.

However his recent illnesses would preclude him on medical grounds from entering the presidential race. The role he is most likely to continue to play is one of "honest broker" or "political Godfather" in his capacity as Speaker of the House. In this way, his post could become very crucial in keeping a balance between left and right -- whoever gets in.

Various questions will be asked if a leftist president emerges. For example: What type of ties will Cyprus continue to have with the West? Will Russian influence increase? Will Cyprus play an even greater role in non-aligned politics?

It is no wonder that Western chiefs, with their entrenched rights in the sovereign bases on Cyprus, should be hoping that more moderate elements will prevail in the elections.

The leftwing element is composed of the two major parties that count: AKEL, the Greek Cypriot Communist Party, headed by Ezekias Papaioannou, and the smaller Socialist Party EDEK, headed by the fiery Dr. Vassos Lyssarides, the personal physician of the late president.

Some people would attribute Makarios' increasingly bitter attitude towards the West before he died to Lyssarides' in-

fluence. However, even Makarios was shaken and taken aback when, during a mass rally in Nicosia, EDEK supporters not only demanded "guns for the people" but seemed already to have them.

Others contend that Makarios' pleas with the West to do something now was a desperate gamble by which he let his friends know that if all else fails, Greek-Cypriots would take some form of action themselves which would precipitate a Turkish response and another round of international crises.

It is the possibility of a tough Turkish response to any Greek leader who advocates "A maximalist" negotiating attitude in his campaign that should force the Greek leaders to come towards each other's viewpoints more than now seems on the surface.

It is unlikely that the communists will put forward a strong candidate, preferring to leave the field for a more well-known socialist/leftist leader whom they can support.

It is also unlikely that the right-wingers will choose a too pro-Enosis candidate in the fear that civil disturbances might follow among Greeks rekindling the "unfinished" business of 1974.

It would seem to outsiders foolish enough to predict that Mr. Papadopoulos and Mr. Lyssarides are the main contenders unless of course some of the other figures mentioned -- Clerides, Kyprianou, etc. were able to get some pre-election guarantees on their possible line of action once they are elected.

Whether whichever Greek Cypriot leader who emerges is likely to be able to provide the answer to the conflict with the Turks is another matter.

Already Mr. Denktaş has said that the Greek leader who is elected will be so to an office that is not the presidency of Cyprus, but to that of leadership of the Greek Cypriots in line with "existing realities".

It is thoughts like this which could raise feelings of anger and frustration among Greek Cypriots which could lead to violence.

The new Cypriot president, whoever he may be, deserves and needs all the help and encouragement that he may get abroad from well-wishers of Cyprus.

Britain trims its image to remain alive

Publication of a report on Britain's diplomatic representation overseas has caused major controversy that will continue for months. The report suggests heavy cuts in the diplomatic service, the BBC's World Service and the work of the British Council. The chief author of the report is an economist and it bears all the marks of a financial pragmatism that finds not much place for the finer values of a country's diplomatic operation.

LONDON (Gemini). — Few countries have agonised so much over their place in the world as Britain has done in the last 20 years and perhaps for reasons of history that was inevitable. The higher the pedestal, the harder the fall.

Though even in the twenties and thirties the seeds for the fall were sown, the British, aided by the glories of World War II, continued until well into the forties, to consider themselves the most important world power.

The demolition of all that power and much of the influence in a few years during the fifties and sixties was all too much for them. The collapse of empire was a shock for all the imperial powers, but the lesser colonial countries, France and Belgium -- and Holland before them -- took the change in their stride, each became not weaker economically but stronger.

Britain, on the other hand, lost its empire and lost its way economically at the same time. The signs are that period is beginning to end; the possibility now exists that in the next decade Britain will become one of the strongest economies again.

But it is always tough catching up with the future and so it came about that on the very day that the British newspapers were proclaiming a turn of the economic tide, with gold and foreign currency reserves three times what they had been only a year before and the pound unhit by the dollar and actually being held down by the Bank of England, a 442-page report was published that will be argued about in Whitehall and Westminster for months.

The Berrill report -- as it will forever be named because it was produced by a team of seven headed by Sir Kenneth Berrill -- has been eighteen months in the making and a time when Britain was passing through the worst period in its

economic history of modern times.

While the pound was sinking lower on the horizon and standards of living were dropping almost monthly the Berrill team were working away at what is officially called a "Review of overseas representation", but which is in fact a study of the whole of Britain's relationships with the rest of the world.

The study was needed. The extent of Britain's diplomatic operation worldwide is plainly out of proportion. It is still the biggest after that of the U.S. and the USSR.

The report quotes examples of staffing and facilities (numbers of cars per embassy etc.) which show Britain to be way ahead of other rich, middle powers like Japan and West Germany. Buildings are grandiose, many of them beautiful constructions from the age of empire, but others quite newly built in small Commonwealth countries, which are often so oversized and physically positioned that they give the misleading impression that Britain still believes it is the dominant power and leader of the Commonwealth instead of an equal member of it.

The Berrill report suggests a scaling down of this presence to realistic proportions -- sale of some of the bigger buildings, merging of missions, reduction of staffs, cutting of British Council work, reduction of BBC overseas broadcasts.

Much of this is right and some of it not at all. But the weakness of the report is that its recommendations are based unashamedly on the fact that Britain's "economic performance since the last war has failed to match that of other industrialised countries."

The report says: "In today's world a country's power and influence are basically determined by its economic performance. Inevitably therefore the U.K.'s ability to influence events in the world has declined and there is very little that diplomatic activity and interna-

tional public relations can do to disguise the fact."

This is an extremely doubtful proposition. It ignores totally factors of tradition and history (or misfortune). Japan may be extremely powerful economically, but its political and diplomatic influence on great issues of the day is minimal; what Japan thinks and says (if it ever does) about, say, Southern Africa, carries much less weight than that of France; though Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world, what it says carries weight with the big powers at that has no relation to its economic position -- witness the fact that the first African leader to be invited to Washington on a state visit since Mr. Carter became president is its Head of State Julius Nyerere.

Cuba is a small and poor country that has made its considerable impact on the world, diplomatically and politically.

The concept of economic power mesmerises most of the industrialised world. Nations, it seems, are entitled to a voice in the world only if their pockets are bulging with money. The Berrill report says as much.

When it talks about Britain's role in the Commonwealth, for example (a role which, incidentally, it places fourth after its relationship with the United States, the European Community and the United Nations, in that order), it points out, correctly, that the Commonwealth connection is not seen as putting its members under an obligation to support the U.K. in the United Nations or elsewhere.

Member countries vote in international fora according to their national, regional or group interest. The conclusion is therefore reached that "we do not think that the government need devote a large amount of resources (nor does it at present) to support of the Commonwealth ideal."

In other words, do not bother too much about it because you can't buy Commonwealth votes at the U.N. and so it is not worth spending much money on.

This is a hard-headed, cynical, economic view of the world that does tend to come from men with Sir Kenneth Berrill's background. He began his career in the treasury, then spent

many years at Cambridge University -- he was chairman of the department of economics -- until he went to Whitehall in 1972 as chief economic adviser to the Treasury. Rather more than a year later he became head of the Central Policy Review Staff -- the official name for the government's "think tank."

Sir Kenneth's main period at the Treasury -- a time when Britain's economic fortunes were at their lowest -- has surely coloured his report. It must have been a depressing time at the Treasury in those days and the report oozes pessimism. It claims to look ahead, yet maintains that even in ten to 15 years' time Britain will not have made up for the ground it has lost (economic ground of course) since World War II. If the economists' forecasts of the last few years are anything to go on, it is just as possible that this supposition will be proved wrong.

But for most Treasury economists the sophisticated relationships that have been built up in organisations like the United Nations and the Commonwealth are never sufficiently visible or economically beneficial to justify themselves.

Many of the most controversial parts of the Berrill document are not likely to be accepted -- the Conservative opposition has already come down heavily against it -- and the opposition within Whitehall itself, hardly surprisingly, is very substantial. Most of the senior figures in the Diplomatic Service condemn it -- and not by any means simply because it threatens their own way of life.

The improved economic climate in Britain, too, will prevent implementation of many of the ideas. It is highly unlikely that the cuts in the BBC World Service and the cultural work of the British Council (which in one favoured scenario set out in the report will be abolished) will be applied except minimally.

What the Berrill report serves to remind us is that if some economists had their way, the capacity to have a wider, international vision would be seen as a luxury to be allowed only to those countries lucky enough to have full Treasuries.

It is an immoral argument, of course, but unfortunately such arguments too often carry the day.

AMMAN MARKETPLACE

RESTAURANTS

baba lu Restaurant
We and dine with your family and friends
enjoy European catering and service under
excellent management.

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB
opens for lunch
an elegant
oriental
BUFFET

TEL: 62181 AMMAN

NEW BAND AT LE CESAR Restaurants & Nightclub
Enjoy our superb Oriental and European cookery.
For reservations call 24421
Jabal El Weibdeh - Amman

MANDARIN CHINESE RESTAURANT
We welcome to our newly opened
Chinese restaurant on the
main floor of the Mandarin Hotel
for all occasions.
Open daily from 12.00 to 2.30
and 7.00 to 2.30 Tel. 25786.

FURNITURE

Gallery Grant & Golden Rose
If you are thinking of improving
your present home or office,
perhaps establishing a new one,
we are here to assist you. Our
experienced staff will give you
complete attention regardless of
your needs, whether they be
complete furnishings, lighting,
landscaping or perhaps just an
addition to your present decor.

New Jordan Inc. Bldg.
3rd Circle, Jabal Amman.
Tel. 41338

FINLANDIA
Our fine products made by experienced Finnish
craftsmen include the following:
• Furniture for the home and office.
• Ceramic dishes and tableware.
• Handcrafted jewelry.

3rd Circle, JABAL AMMAN,
NEXT TO NEW INSURANCE BLDG. TEL. 42867

Tyche Furniture Co. Ltd.
Visit one of our show
rooms today and see
magnificent furniture
from all Europe.

Civil Defence Rd. (Next to May Road)
Bn Ghazal Rd. Opp. unknown soldier monument

AD-DAR
FOR THE MOST PRACTICAL AND
LUXURIOUS FURNITURE.
WE ALSO CARRY A WIDE VARIETY
OF THE MOST CONTEMPORARY
LIGHTING.

Price Approved by
P.O. Box 8028, Tel. 25008 AMMAN, JORDAN

THE JORDAN EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD.
The Office Equipment Center of Jordan.
Showrooms: King Hussein St. Tel. 24122-3
Offices: Prince Mohammed St. Tel. 42724

EUROPEAN FURNITURE SHOW ROOM
400 SQUARE METRES OF SITTING ROOMS
CHROME FURNITURE & LIGHTING FITTINGS
modern elegant & functional

ABDALLI, NEAR B.B.M.E. BRANCH
TEL. 65693 - 65778

Scandinavian Show Room
The luxury furniture
for every taste and pocket.

Civil Defence Street - Tel. 63680
P.O. Box 2314 - Amman, Jordan

BUSINESS SUPPLIES

IMPERIAL TYPEWRITERS
Electric & Manual
The internationally proven answer
to all of your
typing needs.

AVAILABLE AT
NAIM S. EL FAR & Co.
Tel. 42801 2388 P.O. Box 214

Let the specialists provide you
with all your office equipment needs!!

THE JORDAN EDUCATIONAL CO. LTD.
The Office Equipment Center of Jordan.
Showrooms: King Hussein St. Tel. 24122-3
Offices: Prince Mohammed St. Tel. 42724

CAPRICORN
Amenities & Comfort (Guests) Tel. 42801 2388
Amenities & Comfort (Guests) Tel. 42801 2388

FOOD-MARKETS ETC.

Argento House
Tel. 44238-44943

Jams Syrup Honey
Lanzbourg

SILVER MARKET
OUR SUPERMARKET BOASTS A LARGE
VARIETY OF THE FINEST IMPORTED FOODS.
WE ALSO HAVE HOME DELIVERY SERVICE.

JABAL AMMAN, 5th Circle, Tel. 41301

SWEETS

TRAVEL & SHIPPING

OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.
The best Ever Made in Optic

Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42643

To advertise in this section

phone 67471-2-3

FLOWER SHOPS

Bouquet
Our experts specialise in gar-
dening, landscaping & plant
maintenance.
Shmessary Rd. Tel. 67820

TALAL AGRICULTURE CO.
Gardening contractors.
All kinds of flowers
for all occasions.
Decorative plants for indoors
& outdoors imported from
Italy & Holland.
Plastic vases.

KING HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 67977
-AMMAN

TRAVEL & SHIPPING

Regular Tours To PETRA
Twice Weekly on
Fridays & Sundays
Leave 7.30 Return 5.30
Luxurious Air-conditioned
Coaches
JORDAN PAPYRUS TOURS
JERUSALEM CO. LTD.
Cairo, Palestine P.O. Box 1008

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
TRAVEL TOURISM
PACKING FREIGHT FORWARDING
TRANSIT INSURANCE

WORLD WIDE SERVICES
KING HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 67715 & 62385 BOX 2143
AMMAN JORDAN

RENT-A-CAR

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW
1977
MODELS
TEL. 25767

MISC.

OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.
The best Ever Made in Optic

Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42643

Japan's Fukuda offers partnership to communist Indochina

By Colin Bickler

MANILA, Aug. 18 (R). — Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda ended a six-nation tour today with a pledge of Japanese partnership in helping Southeast Asia build up its economy and maintain peace, progress and stability.

In a speech here, before flying home, he declared a new policy dubbed "the Fukuda doctrine" to promote regional trade and cultural exchanges,

and to encourage coexistence and cooperation with the communist nations of Indochina as a key to stability.

He said Japan had chosen not to take the path of militarism and had rejected nuclear weapons although it possessed the economic and technological ability to produce them.

Japan's future lay in devoting its energies exclusively to peaceful and constructive purposes, at home and abroad,

he said.

At a press conference, he said he believed the United States should maintain its economic and military role in the region, as part of the cooperative effort.

Mr. Fukuda, who repeatedly warned against the growth of world protectionism during his tour, made no new direct commitment to free trade in his doctrine today.

But at his press conference he recalled that the London summit of industrial powers last May had agreed on the need to boost trade to beat recession, which bred protectionism.

If recession worsened, the whole world would sink together, and we agreed we should combat protectionism, he said.

Mr. Fukuda began his tour on Aug. 6 in Kuala Lumpur meeting the heads of government of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) — Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines — and then visited each of their capitals, plus Burma.

The climax came today at a luncheon here in which he discussed Japan's image of itself in the modern world and spelled out its philosophy towards the Southeast Asian region.

Major wheat exporters meet to coordinate marketing policies

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (R). — The world's four major wheat-exporting countries met here today to coordinate their marketing policies following an American forecast that the world will have an unprecedented surplus of the commodity by early next year.

The forecast by Agriculture Department experts, who estimated the surplus would reach 106 million tons, came after dire warnings only two years ago of vast food shortages.

The countries meeting in Washington — the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina — will be preparing their policies for full-scale international negotiations next month aimed at stabilising prices and supplies.

The September negotiations will deal with the possibility of a new international agreement under which wheat would be stored in times of plenty and released in the event of crop failures.

The four big exporters have all expressed general support for such a scheme, and they will try in their two-day Washington meeting to adopt a common position.

The United States has already taken the initiative in announcing it will store at least nine million tons of wheat for up to three years by purchasing it from farmers at a guaranteed price higher than today's depressed market levels.

But the U.S. has said it has no intention of becoming the world's granary. U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland is expected to emphasise this shortly by announcing that support payments to wheat farmers next year will only apply to a restricted acreage.

America wants other countries to adopt similar storage schemes and strongly feels that importers should share the cost.

The meeting will also discuss the possibility of minimum and maximum world prices, as in other commodity agreements.

This, however, is much more difficult with wheat since the United States is the only country where exports are handled almost exclusively through private companies. Other countries market their wheat through national boards, often at subsidised prices.

Cocoa, coffee prices will fall next year, U.N. report says

GENEVA, Aug. 18 (R). — Cocoa and coffee prices are expected to fall a little later this year and in 1978 from their present high levels, a United Nations report said yesterday.

But the report, drafted by the Secretariat of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) said prices of most primary commodities were likely to continue to

rise in that period, though less rapidly than during the first stages of their recovery from the low level they hit in 1975.

Cocoa and coffee accounted for almost one quarter of all commodity exports from developing countries, if one excluded oil, the report said.

It added that metal prices, which so far had lagged behind the prices of other commodities, should strengthen as the recovery continued.

The document, prepared for a two-week session of UNCTAD's executive board opening in Geneva next Tuesday, said the terms of trade of primary commodities in relation to manufactured goods were expected to turn slightly downwards. Terms of trade stand for the ratio between export prices and import costs.

The main reason for this forecast was that increases in food prices were expected to be small.

But buoyed by an improved demand outlook, the prices of raw materials should rise at a slightly faster rate than the prices of manufactured goods, the report said.

Egypt to boost wages, cut food subsidies

CAIRO, Aug. 18 — The Egyptian government is planning to raise wages by up to 60 per cent but cancel government subsidies, on a number of foods, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported today. It said wage increases would compensate for price increases that would result from the withdrawal of food subsidies.

Bread subsidies, which cost the government 200 million Egyptian pounds

(same sterling) a year would continue. But subsidies on other unspecified foods would be cancelled, the newspaper said.

The government plan would be subject to nationwide debate before a final decision was taken.

The authorities apparently want to avoid any repeat of last January's food riots, when 80 people were killed in violent protests against a government decision, later reversed, to raise

food prices.

Under the new government plan the minimum monthly wage would rise from 12 pounds to 18 pounds, the newspaper reported.

Workers would also receive bonuses four times a year of half a month's pay as "compensation for the price increases," the newspaper added.

Kerosene, cigarettes, gas, rice, sugar and tea were some of the products affected last January.

U.N. expert assails foreign investments in South Africa

GENEVA, Aug. 18 (R). — South Africa is able to resist challenges to its apartheid policies from the international community because of the foreign funds invested in the country, a United Nations expert said yesterday.

Mr. Ahmad Khalifa of Egypt told the U.N. Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities: "the political, military, econo-

mic and other forms of assistance given to South Africa lend more muscle and might to the white racist will and power."

Mr. Khalifa, director of a Cairo Institute for Social Research, was appointed to make a study for the sub-commission on the consequences of aid given to white regimes in Southern Africa.

Presenting his report to the 26-member sub-commission at its annual session here, Mr. Khalifa described South Africa as "a haven of the worst kinds of violations of human rights."

His report named Britain, the United States, West Germany, Japan, Italy, France and Belgium as South Africa's most important trading partners. He also listed Israel, Switzerland and Iran as countries that co-operated with the Pretoria government.

Mr. Khalifa called for an embargo on arms sales, a complete withdrawal of economic powers and an economic boycott as "the minimum pressures" to bring a peaceful end to apartheid in South Africa.

"The economy of South

Africa is growing, flourishing, developing," he said. "But this is a development in the forced labour economy (which is) producing only growing underdevelopment for black masses."

He dismissed South Africa's attempt at dialogue with black African leaders, saying it had created "division and strife in the ranks of African states" while making no concessions to blacks in South Africa itself.

U.S. expert Beverly Carter said it was "arrogant to judge the black African leaders 'from our offices in Geneva.'"

Mr. Carter, a black American, is ambassador to Liberia and former U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

He also contested Mr. Khalifa's assertion that Western countries were not prepared to use their influence in South Africa to bring about change, and cited recent diplomatic efforts to find a settlement over Rhodesia and Namibia (Southwest Africa).

"The West has an influence in South Africa which it has used and is continuing to use," Mr. Carter said.

French trade position improves

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AFP). — France's trading position with the rest of the world improved sharply in July, the Foreign Trade Ministry announced here today.

The trade deficit was only 106 million francs (\$21 million), the ministry said. Seasonal adjustment brought the deficit to 797 million francs against 2,321 million francs in June after seasonal adjustments.

This gave France corrected earnings from exports that covered 97 per cent of the cost

of imports for July, the ministry said. Exports paid for only 91.7 per cent of imports in June.

Export figures for July showed France sold goods worth 25,558 million, while imports totalled 25,664 million francs, the ministry stated.

The improvement is due to France exporting at a level above that attained at the end of 1976, while keeping imports relatively stable.

France's energy imports deficit amounted to 5,600 million francs in July, almost exactly the same as for June.

Account deficit of non-oil producers to rise by 28% in 1977

GENEVA, Aug. 18 (R). — The current account deficits of non-oil producing developing countries will increase by 28 per cent this year, a United Nations report said yesterday.

The forecast, by the secretariat of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), was contained in a report prepared for a session of its executive board here next week.

It said the deficits would rise from \$28.4 billion at the end of 1976 to about \$36 billion this year and \$39 billion expected in 1978.

Creation of OPEC dollar mooted

ABU DHABI, Aug. 18 (R). — The world's major oil exporting countries may create an "OPEC dollar" for oil payments if the U.S. dollar's value falls sharply, United Arab Emirates (UAE) Oil Minister Mansour Al-Uteiba was today quoted as saying.

The minister said such a move was not necessary at present as the U.S. dollar had halted its earlier decline on foreign exchange markets but OPEC states might have to consider in future, the official emirates news agency Wam reported.

Dr. Al-Uteiba said he had discussed the possibility of creating the OPEC dollar in talks with Venezuelan officials.

He returned home last night after visits to Venezuela, the United States and Portugal. "We would probably discuss the creation of an OPEC dollar if the U.S. dollar was badly shaken, to an extent that would affect our purchasing powers," Dr. Al-Uteiba said.

"But present circumstances do not require such thoughts. In spite of the decline of its value in foreign exchange markets, the U.S. dollar has so far proved to be the strongest of the international currencies."

"OPEC states are not at the moment thinking of revising their attitude to the dollar but we have to think of protecting our purchasing power and our oil revenues," he added.

Current account surpluses of major oil-producing countries were likely to decline from \$44 billion last year to \$41 billion this year and about \$37.5 billion next year, it said.

The report added that a \$9 billion increase in the big oil producers' surpluses in 1976 was likely to be only temporary.

This rise reflected a cyclical upswing in demand for oil in the 24 member states of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) — grouping the world's major non-communist countries — and increased stocking of oil in anticipation of price increases set in December 1976, it said.

The report also said deficits of the OECD countries would increase from \$3.7 billion in 1976 to \$5.5 billion this year, but in 1978 the group as a whole was expected to show a \$12.5 billion surplus.

The report estimated that the OECD's three major surplus countries — the United States, West Germany and Japan — would have a total surplus of \$15 billion next year. Italy and Britain were expected during 1977-78 to eliminate deficits at the cost of strong deflationary policies, sluggish overall growth and rising unemployment.

Deficits of East European communist countries were likely to decrease from \$8.5 billion in 1976 to \$6 billion in 1977 and to \$5 billion next year, the report said.

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian fils
Saudi riyal	93,000/40
Lebanese pound	105,00/106.20
Syrian pound	91,50/91.50
Iraqi dinar	970,00/980.00
Kuwaiti dinar	1140,00/1145.00
Egyptian pound	460,00/470.00
Libyan dinar	705,00/720.00
UAE dirham	84,00/80
U.K. sterling	573,00/577.00
U.S. dollar	329,00/331.00
German mark	141,10/142.00
French franc	66,90/67.30
Swiss franc	135,00/80
Italian lira (for every 100)	37,20/40

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Not received

WALL STREET REPORT

The New York Stock Exchange turned upwards in a technical rally Thursday, but the advance faded towards the close and the industrial average, after gaining almost six points closed at 864.18, off 0.51.

Trading was moderate. 21,000,000 shares were traded. Finally declines outnumbered gains by a narrow 696 to 644 margin.

Airline, automobile and aerospace shares were mixed. Among chemicals Montanaro was up one point at 63. Among gold mines, McIntire Porcupine was off 1-3/4 at 29. Steels were weak, as well as oils. Mobil lost two points at 63. IBM was off 1-1/8 at 267-5/8.

At the close, the industrial average shows at 864.26, a loss of 0.43 points; Transp at 215.33, a loss of 1.07; utilities at 111.87, a loss of 0.89. 21,040,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,680,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Thursday closed off highest levels following the Bank of England's signal it was unwilling to reduce its seven per cent minimum lending rate, dealers said.

At 15:00 hrs the F.T. index was up 3.6 at 488.9 having touched 495.5.

Government bonds closed around opening levels after gaining up to 5/8 point. Trading was relatively active, dealers added. Equity leaders were below morning highs with rises of up to 6p recorded, although Beechams, Tube Investments, Unilever and Shell scored larger rises and Glaxo fell heavily following company announcements.

Trading was slow and the advance was accentuated by a stock shortage, dealers said. U.S. stocks were steady in light trading and Canadians lost ground slightly.

Insurances and properties traded relatively actively and were narrowly firmer where changed.

Gold price not received.

Schoolchildren help rescue Eastern Europe crops hit by torrential rains

VIENNA, Aug. 17 (R). — Schoolchildren and troops have been mobilised throughout Eastern Europe to help harvest and dry summer crops battered by weeks of torrential rain, reports reaching here said today.

The official Soviet daily newspaper Izvestia said today that Soviet farmers, working at top speed in continuing rain, had already brought in more than half this year's harvest in the nation's European grain belts.

Other Soviet press reports indicated that grain in the virgin lands in the east and Siberia had been hit by drought and was not growing as high as usual.

Although unlikely to be a record, the Soviet harvest, estimated at 210 to 220 million tons, will be one of the biggest ever, however.

But the problem over most of Eastern Europe remained one of rain, with farmers in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere asking local schoolchildren to postpone their end-of-summer return to classes so they could help gather and dry crops from fields too muddy for automated combine harvesters.

In East Germany, even snow-clearing lorries have been used to dry grain by spewing it into the air.

Like its East European neighbours, East Germany's harvesting is behind schedule. According to official statistics, less than half the grain crop has been harvested.

The East Germans, who last year imported eight million tons of grain, will probably have to turn to the Soviet Union to make up any shortfall this year.

In Poland, floods have already cost the national economy around seven billion zloties (\$200 million), of which more than half was borne by farmers.

As a result Prime Minister Piotr Jaroszewicz last week told workers Poland would have to import cereals from the West to feed pigs and cattle.

In Romania and Bulgaria, farmers are reporting near normal crop levels, although harvesting has been delayed by driving rain that flattened some crops.

One country which has virtually finished harvesting despite widespread flooding last month is Hungary. There storms knocked down more than a third of maize plants but no significant amounts were lost, government officials say.

Yugoslavia, which has been plagued by an unusual combination of spring flooding in some southeastern regions and long dry spells to the north, says its wheat harvest will total 5.25 million tons, 12 per cent down on last year.

The main problem bedeviling relations between the six East European members — East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria — on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other is that of energy.

The meeting was held to approve a long-term programme up to 1990 for development and distribution of fuel resources within the bloc. No agreement could be reached and the matter was left for decision at next year's summit in Bucharest.

The USSR has been pressing the six East European countries to economise on fuel, particularly oil, and step up nuclear energy development. It is anxious to sell as much as possible of its limited surpluses of crude petroleum to the West for hard currency rather than to East Europe in barter trade at prices still lower than world market levels.

Development of nuclear energy for civilian uses in the Soviet Bloc would leave the USSR in a controlling position as a supplier of enriched uranium and most of the hardware and technology.

Steps have already been taken

Like Poland, Yugoslavia may turn to the European Economic Community (EEC) to make up its grain needs, according to diplomatic sources here.

Western experts estimate that the nine-nation EEC will harvest 105 million tons of cereals this year — 15 million tons more than in 1976.

The EEC itself says it will have around 10.7 million tons of cereal stocks for sale abroad at the end of the 1976/77 marketing year.

Is the Soviet Union facing a looming energy gap?

By Karl Lavrencic

LONDON (Gemin) — Behind a front of cheerful clapping and mutual admiration the recent summit in Moscow of the Soviet Bloc economic organisation COMECON, was marked by acrimonious exchanges and suspicion of motives.

The main problem bedeviling relations between the six East European members — East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria — on one hand and the Soviet Union on the other is that of energy.

The meeting was held to approve a long-term programme up to 1990 for development and distribution of fuel resources within the bloc. No agreement could be reached and the matter was left for decision at next year's summit in Bucharest.

The USSR has been pressing the six East European countries to economise on fuel, particularly oil, and step up nuclear energy development. It is anxious to sell as much as possible of its limited surpluses of crude petroleum to the West for hard currency rather than to East Europe in barter trade at prices still lower than world market levels.

Development of nuclear energy for civilian uses in the Soviet Bloc would leave the USSR in a controlling position as a supplier of enriched uranium and most of the hardware and technology.

Steps have already been taken

to assign areas of specialisation in nuclear engineering for the current five year plan, 1976-1980, with a general programme for the period up to 1990 still to be worked out.

The primary co-ordinating role has been entrusted to the Soviet Union. No doubt this is to prevent a repetition of the kind of action recently taken by Romania, which ordered its first reactor from Canada — the first instance of Western nuclear technology being introduced in the Soviet Bloc and all the more unpalatable to the Russians as the Candu unit does not need enriched uranium, of which the USSR is the world's leading supplier. It only needs simple uranium, mined in Romania.

But no one in Eastern Europe expects nuclear energy to revolutionise the present fuel scene, which is marked by a rapid demand for oil and, for most East European countries, prohibitive cost of its imports from outside the Soviet Bloc.

Even if all the currently listed targets are met nuclear power will still only grow from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of total COMECON energy consumption by 1980.

Russian pleas to East Europeans to go slow on oil are countered by the argument that the proportion of petroleum in the total energy consumption in the region is small — much smaller than in Western Europe, although consumption of power as a whole per person is about the same, or 5 tons of coal equivalent per year.

The East Europeans regard their present oil consumption, rising by 9 per cent a year, as reasonable and argue that any reduction would seriously affect plans for economic development and living standards. Private motoring, still at a low stage in Russia and East Europe compared with the West is widely expected to expand.

All East European countries are now heavy importers of petroleum, — including Romania, which turns out some 15

million tons a year, from its own oilfields.

Last year Russia shipped to its East European allies just over half its 130 million tons or so of oil surpluses — about 80 per cent of the region's requirements. Those needs will at least double by 1980.

Russia is reputed to be exceptionally rich in several fuel resources including coal, hydro-electric potential and uranium oxide. It has an estimated one-third of the world's known gas reserves.

But oil reserves are nothing like as huge — some say about 12 per cent of the world's total and mostly far away, east of the Urals.

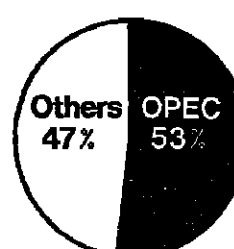
About 35 per cent of Russia's oil now comes from outside Europe, notably Siberia where short summers are marked by floods and mosquitoes and long winters by inhuman cold and isolation. In spite of good pay and bonuses more people have left Siberia over the past 15 years than have settled there.

WORLD OIL OUTPUT

In 1976 world production of oil was 2,845 million metric tons, of which OPEC's share was 1,505 m.m.t.

Top producer: USSR, 521m.m.t.

PRODUCTION BY ZONES (in m.m.t.)	
Middle East	1,086 (OPEC: 1,052)
Soviet Union	521
US	512
Africa	279 (OPEC: 251)
Far East	187 (OPEC: 127)
S. America	182 (OPEC: 75)
West Europe	34
East Europe	24
Australia	20



World oil consumption is rising but reserves are falling.

ZONE RESERVES IN% OF WORLD TOTAL	1976	1972-73
Middle East	59	62
USSR, E. Europe, China	14	12
Africa	9	9
US	7	9
Rest of Americas	5	5
W. Europe	3	1
Far East, Australasia	3	2

FOR RENT

A second floor apartment with two bedrooms, salon, living room, dining room and central heating.

Location: Jabal Amman, 2nd Circle.
Telephone: 41553.

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

activities later in the day.

100

Italy asks for Nazi's extradition

Commandos may have helped Kappler escape

ROME, Aug. 18 (R). — Italian investigators said today they believed a commando-style group masterminded the escape on Monday of Nazi war criminal Herbert Kappler to West Germany.

At least two German men as well as Herr Kappler's wife Anneliese were involved and the investigators said they were trying to find out if the group was exclusively German or included Italians as well.

Meanwhile, Italy's request for the extradition of Herr Kappler is on its way to the West German Foreign Ministry in Bonn, but its chances of success seem slight.

The request was transmitted from Rome yesterday, but government officials said last night it had not yet been received. Italy is apparently hoping that West Germany will bypass Article 16 of its Constitution forbidding extradition of its subjects and hand back the ailing former SS colonel under a 1975 European extradition treaty.

"We may not have very solid legal grounds, but we have a powerful moral and political cause," one Italian government official said here yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Rome newspaper Il Tempo published a statement by Herr Kappler saying it was absurd that he had remained in jail while his superior, Marshal Kesselring, had been eventually allowed to go free.

After the 70-year-old former SS colonel's escape from a military hospital here, apparently hidden in his wife's large suitcase, the two men drove the car she had been using at high speed north to near the Austrian border where it broke down.

The investigators said the two drove a red Fiat car, rented by Frau Kappler, at high speed from Rome to near the Austrian border then abandoned it and travelled from Bolzano to West Germany by train.

The car drive was seen as a possible ploy to divert police attention from Frau Kappler, who is believed to have fled Italy by another route after wheeling her husband out of Rome.

Investigators confirmed today that the two men, one in his 50s and the other in his 20s, drove the Fiat at an estimated 160 kph until it broke down at a motorway service

station. The Italian government has requested the extradition from West Germany of Herr Kappler, who is serving a life sentence here for war crimes and was transferred to the military hospital last year to receive treatment for intestinal cancer.

Italian Defence Minister Vito Lattanzio, facing demands for his resignation as part of the public storm over Herr Kappler's disappearance, has said the official version of the suitcase escape is feasible.

"Kappler could have got out of the suitcase on the ground floor or in the lift itself because there were no police outside the front door," the minister said in answer to sceptics of the suitcase explanation.

Frau Kappler, 52, who married her husband in prison five years ago, told the Bonn newspaper Bild Zeitung in a telephone interview published today that she had engineered his escape "without any outside help."

She said she freed him because he had wanted to commit suicide, adding that "his will to live was broken." The paper did not say where they had contacted her.

Genscher in Athens on Greek EEC entry

ATHENS, Aug. 18 (R). — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today continued talks here likely to centre on Greece's application to join the Common Market.

Mr. Genscher arrived here from Bonn yesterday for a series of talks with Greek leaders, including Premier Constantine Karamanlis, on a variety of topics of mutual interest.

The talks are also expected to touch on defence and financial aid to Greece, Cyprus and Greek-Turkish disputes which have disrupted the southeastern flank of NATO.

Replying to a toast during a dinner last night Herr Genscher pledged his country's efforts to help Greece and Turkey solve their differences over rival claims to the riches of the Aegean seabed and over control of the Aegean straits.

Herr Genscher also pledged his country's help for Greece to join the Common Market.

Greece-Turkish differences over Cyprus and the Aegean have undermined the stability of NATO's southeastern flank. Greece withdrew from NATO's integrated military structure after Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974.

"What we desire most is that the two peoples friendly to us — Greeks and Turks — leave behind the shadow of the past and find a solution to their problems which will guide their future," Herr Genscher yesterday said. "We want to do whatever we can to achieve this."

Bonn maintains good relations with both Athens and Ankara and is supplying the two countries with financial and defence aid.

In his last visit, Greek Foreign Minister Mr. Mitsotakis said that Greece saw its entry to the Common Market as a means of safeguarding its democratic institutions.

Tanzanian students anger de Guiringaud

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 18 (AFP). — French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud today threatened to cut short his visit to Tanzania only minutes after his arrival if Tanzanian Foreign Minister Benjamin Mkapa failed to silence students protesting against France's policies in Africa.

The demonstrations began at Dar Es Salaam Airport, where the French minister encountered about 60 students with placards saying "Guiringaud go home" and protesting against French dealings with South Africa.

Seething with anger, M. de Guiringaud threatened to take the students' advice. Inside the VIP lounge he turned to Mr. Mkapa and declared: "I have visited many African countries. Nowhere was I received in this fashion in the presence of the foreign minister of the host country."

"Mister Minister," M. de Guiringaud stated, "I hold you responsible for this demonstration. If you do not make the demonstrators shut up, I will leave immediately."

His Tanzanian opposite number pondered for a few moments. Then Mr. Mkapa told M. de Guiringaud he thought it would be better if he took him into the city.

The French minister snapped back: "I will not answer your question until the demonstrators shut up."

The two ministers then left the airport building to drive into Dar Es Salaam. The catcalls doubled in intensity when the students caught sight of M. de Guiringaud.

The protesters followed the official motorcade aboard a bus, massing outside the Killimanjaro Hotel where M. de Guiringaud is staying during his visit here. The catcalling resumed.

M. de Guiringaud said later that he told Mr. Mkapa he would leave Tanzania tomorrow morning if he did not receive the apology he demanded. He is to have talks with Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere and with Mr. Mkapa during a visit that is scheduled to end on Sunday.

Car accident kills 2 women mourners outside Elvis Presley's mansion

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, Aug. 18 (R). — A car ploughed into a group of mourners outside Elvis Presley's mansion early today, killing two young women and injuring four people, police said.

Witnesses said the victims were standing on the central reservation separating the two lanes of Elvis Presley Boulevard when they were struck by the car which pulled out of a shopping centre opposite the mansion gates.

The women were in an isolated group in the centre of the road. Most of the some 2,000 mourners milling around the mansion this morning were standing on the pavements.

One witness said the impact sent people flying through the air. One of the injured, a 17-year-old woman, was in critical condition.

Police said they stopped the car about two blocks from the scene and arrested the male driver and three women passengers.

The local police station said it was swamped with telephone calls from anxious families across the country asking whether relatives, here for the funeral later today, were involved.

Police withheld identification while relatives were notified.

The pavements of Elvis Presley Boulevard, outside the mansion, have been packed with grieving fans since the rock star died on Tuesday.

The body of the 42-year-old Presley has been lying in state at the mansion. He will be buried at Forest Hills Cemetery late today after a private funeral service.

In an open white casket, the King of Rock and Roll lay dressed in a pure white suit, silver tie and light blue shirt. His hair was slicked back with that familiar curl.

Outside more than 100 policemen and 50 national guardsmen struggled to control the crowds. Scuffles and fistfights broke out as mourners battled to get in.

In the end several thousand people had to be turned away after a public viewing of almost four hours, twice the length originally planned by the family.

Walking past the casket in single file, mourners came away subdued and quiet. Several women cried openly.

"I hated seeing him this way but I'm glad I did," said Mrs. Joanne Krackow, 38, who travelled here from Los Angeles. "I've loved him since I was a teenager, and my three kids love him now. He was a great American."

More than 120 people, mostly women and young girls, were treated for exhaustion after standing for hours in the muggy heat waiting to view the casket.

There were three arrests for disorderly conduct, but no serious injuries were reported. Hundreds of mourners stayed overnight outside the gates of the mansion where the Presley family remained in seclusion.

Today's funeral procession from the mansion to the cemetery will include Presley's ex-wife Priscilla — they divorced in 1973 — his father Vernon, other relatives, and friends.

Tributes poured in from around the world for Presley, and mourners here included visitors from West Germany, the Philippines and El Salvador.

President Carter said in a statement yesterday that the singer had "changed the face of American popular culture."

At the other extreme, a no-nonsense motorcycle gang paid their own tribute — a simple black ribbon attached to the gates of Graceland.

Almost every radio and television station in the United States was doing a special programme on Elvis' music and films. Record shops reported booming business, selling hundreds of Presley albums.

China on Monday will tell Vance it wants normal ties expedited

PEKING, Aug. 18 (R). — United States Secretary of State Cyrus Vance will face growing Chinese impatience over a lack of progress towards normalising U.S.-Chinese relations when he arrives here for an official visit on Monday.

Chinese officials have privately expressed dissatisfaction over the state of bilateral relations five years after the 1972 Shanghai Communiqué committed both countries to establishing full diplomatic ties.

Mr. Vance's talks with Chinese leaders will be essentially of an exploratory nature, however, and no major developments are expected from them.

The Chinese are unyielding in their demand for the United States to sever all diplomatic and military ties with Taiwan. In private conversations, officials here have also warned against the Americans raising human and civil rights issues with China.

The two sides are nevertheless expected to cover a broad range of international issues, in addition to bilateral relations.

China is particularly concerned at developments in northeastern Africa and the Red Sea area, and has warned against Soviet policies in the region.

There has been no word yet on who will lead the Chinese team at the talks, the first top-level meeting between the Carter administration and the Peking leadership.

There had been speculation that newly-rehabilitated Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping would be the chief negotiator. Meanwhile, in Washington

yesterday President Carter and his top foreign policy advisers conferred on U.S. strategy for the visit to Peking by Mr. Vance.

Mr. Vance, who leaves Washington on Saturday, and National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski yesterday joined Mr. Carter at Camp David, the presidential mountain retreat in Maryland.

The State Department has gone out of its way to stress that the trip is a fact-finding mission and is not expected to yield immediate concrete results on normalisation of ties with Peking.

One of the reasons for the caution is that while the Carter administration is committed to the goal of establishing full diplomatic relations with Peking, it does not see the necessary severing of official ties with Taiwan as advisable just yet.

Soviet vessel makes history by smashing through to North Pole

MOSCOW, Aug. 18 (R). — The Soviet nuclear-powered icebreaker Arktika, taking advantage of summer pack-ice conditions, has smashed through to the North Pole and a place in maritime history.

The 18,172-ton vessel's achievement at 01:00 GMT yesterday made it the first surface vessel to breach the hundreds of miles of ice-covered sea to the geographical pole.

News of the triumph, crowning a massive Soviet research programme in the Arctic and Antarctic, was flashed in the middle of the main evening television news programme

here last night. "The age-old dream of many generations of sailors and polar explorers has been realised," the news reader said.

A special report from a Tass news agency correspondent on board the 140-metre vessel said the crew, commanded by Capt. Y. Kuchiyev, dedicated their feat to this year's 61st anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

They left behind at the pole a commemorative plaque bearing the Soviet Union's Hammer and Sickle emblem, the Arktika's name, and the date and coordinates of their position.

Similar plaques have been left on the moon by Soviet spacecraft.

The Arktika, described on Soviet television as the most powerful in the world, has two nuclear reactors which drive four steam turbines to provide 75,000 horsepower — 30,000 more than the first Soviet nuclear icebreaker, the Lenin.

The Arktika, launched in 1974, has been followed by a third and still more powerful icebreaker, the Sibir, but it is not yet fully operational.

The first vessels to sail beneath the North Pole, where pack-ice can reach a depth of 12 metres, was the U.S. submarine Nautilus in 1958. The following year its sister ship, the Skate, broke through the ice to surface at the pole.

The Arctic Ocean has considerable strategic importance as the shortest route between North America and the land mass of Europe and Asia. In addition to carrying out research the two superpowers keep a close watch, by means of satellite and other equipment, on each other's activities in the area.

Gunman frees hostages at Californian Baha'i retreat

BONNY DOON, California, Aug. 18 (R). — A gunman who claimed to be seeking revenge for the death of his son surrendered to police after releasing 70 hostages he had seized at a religious retreat here.

The gunman, identified as Mr. Tom Wilson, 25, had demanded that a man he said was responsible for his son's death be brought to the retreat, operated by the Baha'i Congregation.

He was arrested late last night before the authorities met his demand. Officials said Mr. Wilson had recently been released from a state institution for the criminally insane. A spokesman for the religious group said he had been a member of the congregation, but had been dismissed four years ago because of psychological problems.

Police said the six-hour seizure began when Mr. Wilson, armed with a rifle, hijacked a bus, released the passengers and ordered the driver to take him to the Baha'i retreat. He burst into the dining room and seized the hostages.

Several hours later he released 31 hostages unharmed but demanded that a man named Mr. Jack Kimbrough be brought to the retreat within three hours.

A sheriff's spokesman, who identified Mr. Kimbrough only as a local resident, quoted Mr. Wilson as saying he wanted to carry out his own form of justice.

There was no further explanation of Mr. Wilson's claim, nor of a second demand that an inmate at a state prison be brought to the retreat, near Santa Cruz.

The gunman later released all but five of the hostages and these walked out of the building moments before police



USEFUL KISSINGER — U.S. President Carter (right) chats with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger prior to a luncheon meeting in the White House's Oval Office on Monday. Officials said the two men discussed President Carter's meeting with Middle Eastern foreign ministers in the U.S. next month. (AP wirephoto).

Americans reported opposed to Carter's Panama Canal treaty

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (R). — American public opinion is bitterly opposed to the United States giving up control of the Panama Canal, the chairman of a Congressional committee said here yesterday.

Rep. John Murphy, Chairman of the House Merchant Marine Committee, was speaking at a hearing called to consider the draft Panama Canal treaty announced last week.

He described the plan to hand over the canal to Panama by the year 2000 with guarantees of its neutrality as a "rush to appeasement."

At the same time, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger issued a statement strongly supporting the treaty. As ex-President Gerald Ford did on Tuesday, Dr. Kissinger said the accord was in the U.S. national interest.

Ratification of the treaty requires only a two-thirds majority, but committee members insist that House approval must be obtained before any U.S. "property" is handed over.

The Carter administration has acknowledged that the treaty faces an uphill battle and

sought the endorsement of Dr. Kissinger and Mr. Ford in an effort to overcome powerful conservative opposition.

After a briefing by U.S. negotiator Elsworth Bunker earlier yesterday Dr. Kissinger said the treaty was "an essential foundation" of a long-term relationship of friendship and cooperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere. "It enhances our security and raises new prospects for peaceful and constructive international order."

But Mr. Murphy said at the panel's hearing that he had received 10,000 letters in the past three months opposing the treaty and only a handful in favour.

He accused the administration of acting against overwhelming public opinion "that our sovereign authority on the isthmus of Panama should be maintained, and that the Panama Canal should not be transferred to the dictatorial regime of Gen. Omar Torrijos."

He said the panel was concerned that the pact would result in increased tolls and that it was being drafted on

the basis of "violent threats". American employees in the 10-mile wide canal zone, Mr. Murphy said, were being made "expedient commodities in this rush to appeasement."

He and other committee members expressed fears that guarantees of the canal's permanent neutrality would not provide for U.S. rights to intervene if the canal were threatened after the year 2000.

The other U.S. negotiator, Mr. Sol Linowitz, said the treaty "places no limitation on our ability to take action as may be necessary in the event that the canal's neutrality is threatened or violated."

In the Senate, conservatives led by Mr. Strom Thurmond, a South Carolina Republican, were marshalling forces against ratification.

Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd was quoted by the New York Times yesterday as saying the required two-thirds vote could not be obtained unless there had been a substantial change in public opinion.

He said he would not be stampeded into premature debate — a statement that appeared to rule out consideration of the treaty this year.

Israel, U.S. accuse West German village of producing "anti-Semitic" Passion plays

OBERAMMERGAU, West Germany, Aug. 18 (R). — More than 5,000 people packed the Oberammergau Theatre Sunday night to see an experimental new version of the village's traditional Passion play.

The production had five performances to test public reaction to changes in the script. The old text in use for more than a century, has been criticised as "anti-Semitic", and often "banal".

Public reaction will be the major factor deciding whether the new version will be used in 1980.

The controversy has torn the picturesque village in the Bavarian Alps, where the Passion play has been presented at 10-year intervals since 1634.

Earlier polls have shown local opinion evenly split between Herr Hans Schwaighofer, who is producing the new version and Herr Anton Preisinger, a local hotel keeper who produced the last play.

Scores of those streaming out of the theatre on Sunday, particularly the young, were full of praise for the vivid imagination displayed by Herr Schwaighofer.

Many who had seen previous Passion plays said his version was less stagnant and the lines less awkward.

He also gives the Virgin Mary a greater role and a far stronger character than previously.

Herr Schwaighofer uses a revised version of all the known Oberammergau Passion play texts, written in 1750 by Father Ferdinand Rosner from the nearby monastery of Ettal.

The main difference from the text used since 1850 is that it places the blame for the death of Christ on the sins of mankind and not on the Jews alone.

"At one point the narrator says: 'Don't say the Jews have betrayed their man — we have all done that often enough.'"

This approach is brought out in dramatic scenes set in hell where the devil curses the influence Christ is having on the people and sends out envy and greed to stop him.

According to Herr Schwaighofer: "There is nothing in this version of the Passion play to provoke the charge of anti-Semitism from the United States and Israel that we have heard since World War

II." Herr Preisinger, who played Christ in 1950 and 1960, told reporters he thought Herr Schwaighofer's version was too showy. "People come to Oberammergau to see a simple play by simple folk — not this spectacle."

He agreed that Herr Schwaighofer faithfully adhered to Father Rosner's play, but objected to the dramatic effects.

Sin is portrayed by a young woman in tights carrying a python. A final decision on the 1980 version will be taken by the Village Council.

Opponents of the new version said on Sunday they would try to have the decision delayed until after the communal elections next year. Having been denied a village referendum on the versions, they want the election fought on the issue.

There was no cast list in the programme because Herr Schwaighofer wanted all the players to be anonymous. Feelings in the village ran high, after less than half the population had a part in the 1970 Preisinger production.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

China urges Afro-Arab break with Moscow

PEKING, Aug. 18 (R). — China today urged African and Arab nations to break their "special relations" with the Soviet Union. A short commentary in the Communist Party organ People's Daily commended President Jassir Nimeiri for speaking up against Moscow and told Third World countries not to be afraid of the Kremlin.

Remission benefits Sampson's jail sentence

NICOSIA, Aug. 18 (R). — Mr. Nicos Sampson, the former Eoka guerrilla and briefly president of Cyprus, will be one of 125 prisoners to benefit from a remission of prison sentences announced here today. A government spokesman said the acting President of the island, Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, had ordered a one-sixth remission of all prison sentences and 18 people had already been freed. Mr. Sampson, who fought for union with Greece and who was given a 20-year jail sentence a year ago for his part in the 1974 coup against the late President Makarios, is now expected to serve little more than half his sentence.

Kuwait Airways takes anti-hijack measures

KUWAIT, Aug. 18 (R). — A Kuwaiti newspaper said here today that crews of the Kuwait Airways, the national airline, will be trained on methods to combat hijackers. Al Rai Al 'Aam newspaper said the decision followed a recommendation by Kuwaiti Interior Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah following last month's hijack of a Kuwaiti airliner. It said plans to fight air piracy would be carried out jointly between the Kuwaiti airline and the Interior Ministry.

U.N. to help Egyptian drug addicts

GENEVA, Aug. 18 (R). — The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC) is to finance a project in Egypt for the treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts. The Geneva-based fund said an agreement signed here yesterday by the Egyptian government cited the abuse of hashish and opium in Egypt as a major social and health problem. Barbiturates and amphetamine-like substances were abused to a lesser degree it added. The World Health Organisation (WHO) will run the drug relief programme.

Hungarian uprising's intellectual dies

BUDAPEST, Aug. 18 (R). — Hungarian writer Tibor Dery, a leading figure in the intellectual movement which preceded the 1956 Hungarian uprising, died early today. The author of novels and short stories, he had been imprisoned and persecuted by rightwing governments before World War II, and by the communist government after it. He was 82. His works have been translated into a dozen languages. The Ministry of Culture and the Association of Hungarian Writers announced his death in a joint statement.

Rain postpones U.S. space shuttle's test

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California, Aug. 18 (R). — Rain today delayed indefinitely the second test flight of the space shuttle Enterprise, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) officials said. The dry lakebed used for the glide landings by the 75-ton craft had turned into a "big puddle". The next test flight was scheduled for Aug. 30. The Enterprise made its first flight last Friday, separating from a Boeing 747 mother ship at an altitude of 24,000 feet and gliding down to a smooth landing.

Psychoanalysts to hold meet in Israel

TEL AVIV, Aug. 18 (R). — Nearly 2,000 psychoanalysts from all over the world are gathering in West Jerusalem for the 30th International Psychoanalytical Congress next week, the Hebrew University said today. Dr. Serge Lebovici, Chairman of the 4,000-strong international association, said that a Siemond Freud chair in psychoanalysis is to be established at the Hebrew University during the meeting. A paper by Dr. Anna Freud, 81-year-old daughter of the founder of psychoanalysis, is to be read at its inauguration. She herself is unable to attend because of ill health.



SILVER JUBILEE RACING FESTIVAL



for the 25th anniversary of the accession of

HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN TO THE THRONE

The Royal Racing Club is holding its third silver jubilee festival

at 3.30 p.m. on Sunday, Aug. 21.

Special event: A race for the City of Amman Cup, worth JD 2,500.